



Department of Environmental Quality

To protect, conserve and enhance the quality of Wyoming's environment for the benefit of current and future generations.



OPRA
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Matthew H. Mead, Governor

MAY 29 2018

Todd Parfitt, Director

May 15, 2018

Mr. Doug Benevento
Administrator, EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202

Re: Initial Notification of PM₁₀ Exceptional Event on December 7, 2017

Dear Mr. Benevento,

Attached is the initial notification of a high wind blowing dust exceptional event that occurred in Lincoln County on December 7, 2017 that led to an exceedance of the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS at one (1) industrial monitor. The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality – Air Quality Division (AQD) has evaluated the initial notification and circumstances surrounding the event and represents that it should be evaluated by Region 8 as a possible exceptional event.

The AQD is submitting an “Initial Notification of Potential Exceptional Event” and flagging the data in EPA’s Air Quality System (AQS) as per 40 CFR 50.14 (c) (2) (i) as a result of elevated PM₁₀ concentrations. The AQD would like to request that the Administrator determine this possible event meets the provisions of 40 CFR 50.14 (a) (1) (F) as a regulatory determination made on a case by case basis. The AQD considers this event to be of regulatory significance because of the AQD’s reliance on ambient data to determine compliance with the NAAQS at industrial facilities, and the use of ambient data in AQD’s permitting process. These reasons demonstrate the need to accurately portray anthropogenic versus non-anthropogenic or “exceptional” air quality issues to the public by means of excluding exceptional event concurred data from the data record.

In 1993 the AQD and EPA Region 8 signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to rely on ambient monitoring data at PRB coal mines to determine compliance with the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS under AQD’s permitting process, rather than modeling potential 24-hour PM₁₀ impacts. In the decades since, the AQD has applied this same principal to other facilities across the state to demonstrate compliance with the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS. The exceedance that the AQD is requesting Region 8 to review occurred at a power plant that has permit conditions requiring them to demonstrate compliance with the PM₁₀ NAAQS through the operation of this PM₁₀ monitoring station. The AQD reports this data to EPA Region 8 through EPA’s AQS database. Because the effectiveness of the AQD’s permitting and compliance programs is contingent on the lack of PM₁₀ NAAQS violations at required industrial monitoring stations, correctly reporting these data to EPA and AQS by placing exceptional event flags on these data is essential. The Region must take the appropriate steps to review and issue concurrence or non-concurrence on these data to accurately reflect the design value statistics in AQS and therefore accurately represent compliance with the NAAQS.

As mentioned above, the AQD relies on ambient industrial PM₁₀ data at facilities to determine compliance with the 24-hour NAAQS in the permitting process. It is critical that exceedances and violations of the NAAQS are properly characterized in the permit analysis as being anthropogenic or exceptional in nature. The AQD cannot issue a permit to a source that will cause or contribute to a violation of the NAAQS. For facilities that cannot model their potential permitting action, the AQD must rely on the ambient data record to prove compliance with the NAAQS. In order to rely on these monitoring data for permitting actions, Exceptional Events must be properly characterized in the data record and must be documented to EPA per 40 CFR 50.14.

It is also the AQD's stance that any exceedance caused by an exceptional event is significant and that it is important to demonstrate to the public the difference between exceedances that are anthropogenic versus those that are non-anthropogenic or exceptional in nature. Properly characterizing these exceedances in the public record and providing scientific evidence supporting the claim of exceptionality is essential to our shared role of serving the public. These data are used by the public, researchers, and other public agencies to make scientific, public health, and policy decisions. These data must be properly flagged and concurred with in the EPA's AQS in order for those data to be handled correctly. Without the critical step of determining concurrence, data is often misused by these entities to support decisions.

Due to the above mentioned factors, the AQD considers this exceedance to meet the criteria of regulatory significance and requests that the Administrator make a determination under 40 CFR 50.14 (a) (1) (F) that the EPA will agree to review an Exceptional Event demonstration for this event.

Please contact Cara Keslar, Monitoring Section Supervisor, with questions at 307-777-8684.

Sincerely,



Nancy E. Vehr
Administrator, Air Quality Division

Cc: Cara Keslar, AQD
Jason Murdock, PacifiCorp

EE Initial Notification Summary Information

PM₁₀ Template

Submitting Agency: Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality - Air Quality Division

Agency Contact: Daniel Sharon

Date Submitted:

Applicable NAAQS: 24-hour PM₁₀

Affected Regulatory Decision¹:

(for classification decisions, specify level of the classification with/without EE concurrence)

Area Name/Designation Status: Kemmerer, Wyoming/Attainment

Design Value Period (list three year period): 2014-2017

(where there are multiple relevant design value periods, summarize separately)

A) Information specific to each flagged monitor day that may be submitted to EPA in support of the affected regulatory decision listed above

Date of Event	Type of Event (high wind, volcano, wildfires/prescribed fire, other ²)	AQS Flag	Monitor AQS ID (and POC)	Monitor Name	Exceedance Concentration (with units)	Notes (e.g. event name, links to other events)
December 7, 2017	High Wind	RJ	56-023-0820	Naughton	360.8 ug/m ³	December 7, 2017 High wind

B) Violating Monitors Information

(listing of all violating monitors in the planning area, regardless of operating agency, and regardless of whether or not they are impacted by EEs)

Monitor (AQS ID and POC)	Design Value (<u>without</u> EPA concurrence on any of the events listed in table A above)	Design Value (<u>with</u> EPA concurrence on all events listed in table A above)
56-023-0820 81102 2	0.3 Expected Number of Exceedances (ENE)	0.0 Average ENE

¹ designation, classification, attainment determination, attainment date extension, or finding of SIP inadequacy leading to SIP call

² Provide additional information for types of event described as "other"

C) Summary of Maximum Design Value (DV) Monitor Information (Effect of EPA Concurrence on Maximum Design Value Monitor Determination)

(Two highest values from Table B)

Maximum DV monitor (AQS ID and POC) <u>without</u> EPA concurrence on any of the events listed in table A above	Design Value 0.3 ENE	Design Value Monitor 56-023-0820	Comment Lone PSD monitor in network
Maximum DV monitor (AQS ID and POC) <u>with</u> EPA concurrence on all events listed in table A above	Design Value 0.0 ENE	Design Value Monitor 56-023-0820	Comment Lone PSD monitor in Network

D) List of any monitors (AQS ID and POC) within planning area with invalid design values (e.g. due to data incompleteness)